

MAYOR RICE EAGER TO SEE PATRICK DIE

Nephew of Victim Declares His Family Looks Forward to Pleasure.

BELIEVES HIM GUILTY.

In Texas Both Patrick and Jones Would Have Gone to Coroner, He Says.

You'd never think it to look at him that Mayor Horace Baldwin Rice, of Houston, is one of the best men at looking a long-horned, rubber-nosed steer in the cattle country of Texas. But he is. Also he is one of the best pistol shots on the Southern coast.

George Ellis, his Chief of Police and close political friend, says so, and Ellis knows. He is no slouch himself when it comes to swinging a rope—Texans never say I am, and they'd lynch you if you should call it a lass—and as for doing hand embroidery in a target with a .44 Colt. Ellis acknowledges few equals and no superiors.

Mayor Rice came 3,000 miles to spend twelve minutes testifying before Recorder Goff, where Albert T. Patrick, convicted murderer of Rice's uncle, is making his last fight to escape the electric chair. He is at the Hotel Normandie, Broadway and Thirty-eighth street, with the other Texas witnesses for the prosecution. It is likely that he will stay for the finish of the hearing.

Short, Chunky Man.

In the Southwest they would say Mayor Rice was a "shorter chunky man, dark complexioned." He is short and rather chubby, with shoulders as square as a powder-house roof, coal-black eyes, set wide apart, and cheeks the color and shape of two ripe wine-apples. He has a black mustache and black hair crowded close to his head. He keeps his overcoat buttoned tight and keeps his hands as far from his pockets as the devils, peeked over the edges like flanges, will let them go. He wears a black slouch hat of the brand known in the price-list as "modified stockmans."

"Some reporter for one of your morning papers called me a 'sombbrero,'" said the Mayor. "I guess he had been out in the country where they grow real hats."

He talks with what might be called a trimmed Southern accent, which is as it should be, seeing that he was born in Texas, of a New England father and a York State mother. The town of Baldwinville, up-country, is named for his mother's people.

Texas Verdict on Case.

"We Rices out yonder in Texas think very strongly, sir, about the murder of our uncle, William Marsh Rice," said the Mayor, setting back his bulk upon a leather couch in the Normandie's lobby, so that the springs squeaked in their anguish. "We regard it as a most dastardly and brutal deed. I reckon had it happened in some sections of Texas the murderers might have gone into the hands of the Coroner instead of the District Attorney. We think—all of us think, sir—that Patrick and Jones were equally guilty."

"We believe both of them should suffer for their crime. Unfortunately, Jones escaped. But Patrick has been convicted, I am glad to say, and been sentenced to the electric chair. I am sure that the feelings of very sincere satisfaction in the country when he goes to the electric chair."

Mayor Rice didn't say this with undue simplicity, as it was a matter of fact. But he warmed slightly when the interviewer turned upon the group of "Big Amies," in Houston, who came here to give evidence for the defense.

They Are a Bad Lot.

"A bad lot, sir," said the Mayor, his black eyes beginning to light up dangerously. "I'm of the opinion that some of them, like Jordan, may remain indefinitely here in New York, and those who chance to get back to Texas may find things sort of unpleasant at times—sort of unpleasant, I'm afraid, sir."

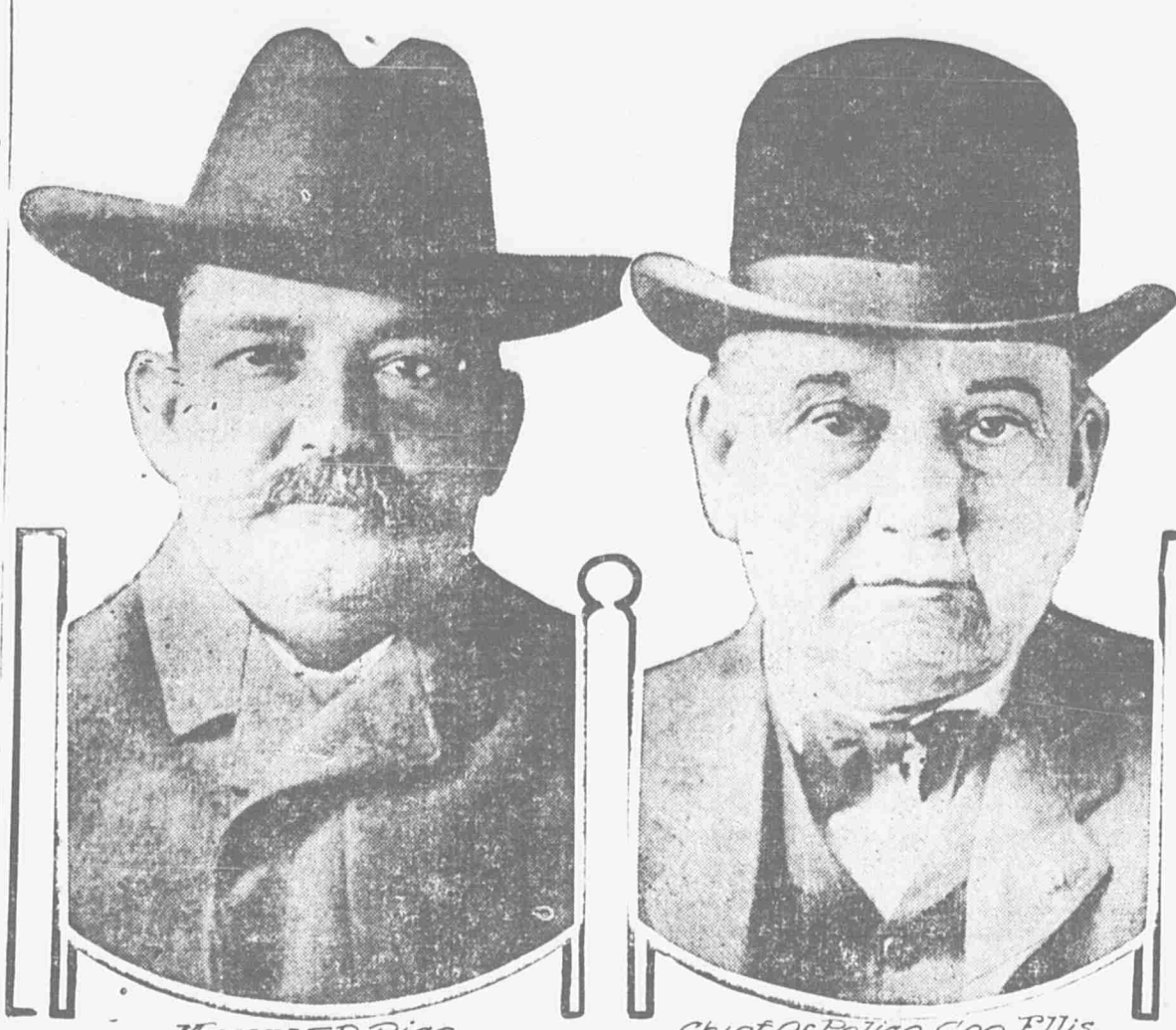
"How about Miss Minnie Galliard, the school teacher?"

"Well, now, I don't want to drag a lady into this case, but Miss Galliard is getting along in life, I understand, and I wasn't raised to talk about ladies anyhow. But, of course, she's dead wrong about seeing me riding on a street car with that criminal Jones and Patrick. I was on the back. Any time I patted Mr. Jones on the back he'd need treatment for an injured spine."

"There are things Mayor Rice would rather talk about than the murder of his millionaire uncle. Houston, for example. Grandest, growingest town in the Southwest, sir," he says, pulling one hand almost out of its overcoat pocket and winking his plump thumb enthusiastically. "Last census gave us 40,000. Now we've got over 50,000. Old Mr. Bill Weevil moved East and left us last year and the cotton was doing well again. Rice plantations springing up all around. Say, I wish I could give you statistics on the rice we raised around Houston in 1905. And then we've got the edge on the old country, you know, and we've got more rice than for cattle than you'd find now anywhere else in Texas."

"Finest cattle on earth. I'd like

MAYOR RICE AND CHIEF ELLIS, OF HOUSTON.



Mayor H. B. Rice

Chief of Police Geo. Ellis

mighty well for you to see the 2,000 head I've got on 10,000 acres of grass-land just three miles from Houston. Since I've been elected Mayor for the second term I've had to spend most of my time in town and I tell you, sir, I miss my cattle—I certainly do."

Handy at Roping Steers.

"You ought to see him rope a steer," put in Capt. Ellis, the top-hatted, weather-beaten chief of police, gazing admiringly at Rice, who can almost walk under his arched eyebrows. "No man in Texas can do it better."

The climate of Southern Texas must conduce to youthfulness, appearance. Capt. Ellis was a Confederate soldier at sixteen and now at sixty-one he doesn't look to be fifty. He carries on his hip without visible inconvenience a shooting-iron which would make a New York policeman string up in three days. To-day he couldn't turn along. He was going down to the Criminal Courts building to tell District Attorney Jerome about a shooting-iron which was found in his pocket. It is customary in Houston, he explained, to carry a shooting-iron.

"I'm much obliged to you," said the little Mayor as the Evening World reporter started to leave.

"Much obliged for what?"

"For not asking me what I thought of the New York sky-scrapers. All the other reporters asked me that."

ANOTHER HALT IN THE MOROCCAN AFFAIR.

ALGERIAS, Spain, March 1.—The result of the last forty-eight hours' negotiations is another check threatening to prolong the Moroccan Conference. The Germans now want the Diplomatic Corps at Tangiers to exercise surveillance over the State Bank, thus preventing its use for further French political designs.

The French resist this, claiming that Germany is chiefly occupied with maintaining French influence in Morocco. The delegates now talk of the struggle being prolonged to the latter part of March.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—While no immediate break in the conference at Algiers is expected by this Government, the negotiations there have reached the stage which, according to the reports received here, threaten the failure of the conference unless there is a change in the attitude of Germany.

A long conference occurred at the State Department to-day between Secretary Root and M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, during which the negotiation at Algiers was the main subject under discussion.

It is not unlikely that some of the neutral powers more directly interested will renew their efforts to bring France and Germany into accord. The Washington Government, however, it is stated here, is not among the powers chiefly interested at Algiers and cannot be expected to intervene in European politics.

PUTS BAIL UP HIGH FOR HOLD-UP ROBBERS.

Magistrate Whitman Not Lenient with Bergen and Taylor, Who Attacked Woman.

Magistrate Whitman put the bail up to the limit in the West Side Court to-day when Arnold P. Bergen, nineteen years old, of No. 357 West Forty-third street, and John Taylor, twenty-five years old, of No. 225 Eighth avenue, came before him on the charge of highway robbery.

The evidence showed that a few nights ago these two held up Miss Lillie Smith in the hallway of her home at No. 225 West Thirty-fourth street and choked and beat her in an effort to secure her purse.

Policeman Grant, of the West Forty-seventh street station, caught the pair as they fled. On Bergen's person he found a loaded revolver and a bottle of port wine containing "knock-out drops."

The Magistrate made Taylor's bond \$4,000 and Bergen's \$2,500. Both of them went to the Tombs to await trial.

SEVEN FIREMEN HURT; 3 FATALLY, IN EXPLOSION

Naphtha Showers Fire Over Men at Exciting Brooklyn Blaze.

Seven firemen were injured, three of them fatally, at an explosion of gasoline and naphtha in a fire today at the Dewey Dyeing and Cleaning Company, No. 123 Fulton street, Brooklyn. The explosions did not occur until after all the men and women employed in the place had escaped safely and the firemen were throwing water on the blaze in the storeroom at the rear of the building where the cleaning fluids were kept.

The seriously injured men are members of Engine Company No. 135, Lieut. J. Kane, James Overand and John S. Moloney. Lieut. Kane was taken to St. Mary's Hospital and the other two to St. John's.

The less seriously injured were Joseph Quinlan, of Hook and Ladder No. 51, and Joseph Healey, Edward Dunphy and Joseph Desize, of Engine Company No. 114. They were taken to their homes. All the injured were burned about the face, hands and arms. In several cases all the hair was burned from the heads of the victims.

Hurried Employees Out.

The fire started in a wooden shed built against the rear of the brick building in which the dyeing establishment is located. The shed has been used as a storage place for the inflammable and dangerous benzine and naphtha. As soon as smoke began to sweep out of the door David Stark, manager of the company, yelled for every one to leave. About twenty men and women were at work in the building and all reached the street safely. The body of the man at the corner of No. 123 Fulton street, half a block away, and turned in an alarm.

Until the firemen arrived the crowd stood around at a respectable distance and watched the smoke. It looked as if this would be like any one of countless other small fires.

The used engine companies and the hook and ladder arrived they were warned of the explosives, but the fire was so small that the danger seemed slight. Some of the firemen strung hose across a vacant lot at the side of the building and played water on the rear of the shed. Others went through the front of the dye works and turned on a stream through the door connecting the office with the storage shed. This last squad was in charge of Lieut. Kane, and a dozen men with two lines of hose were grouped about the door as they held the hose. It was these who were injured.

Five Explosions in All.

They were standing thus when one of the tanks went off with a roar. The men at the hose tumbled over in a heap, but before they fell there were three more explosions, sprung together like the rapid rattle of some gigantic gatling gun. So quickly did one tank after another go off that to the awestruck crowd on the street it seemed like one long-drawn roar. Then after a moment the fifth and last can of oleum sulfid burst.

The men were covered with the burning liquid, and those who were not stunned rolled in agony on the floor. The line of hose that had fallen from the hands of the men about the place like a wounded python. The explosion had thrown burning debris all over the main office, and the entire place was in a blaze when other firemen rushed from the street to drag out their wounded comrades.

The men, frenzied with pain, were carried to the street, where it was found that three physicians were in the crowd. They were Dr. Harry Plympton, of No. 1 Arlington place; Dr. Randall, of No. 129 Hancock street; and Dr. Crane, of No. 119 Halsey street. The physicians took charge of the men, after having them taken to a nearby drug-store, and managed to soothe their burning faces. Two ambulances arrived from St. Mary's and St. John's Hos-

pitals.

While the wounded were being cared for another alarm was turned in, but it was found that with the bursting of the tanks the fire was over. After an hour's work the fire was put out. The interior of the ground floor of the main building was much damaged and the garage shed was burned to the ground. The loss was about \$3,000.

FUNERAL HONORS PAID TO HENDERSON.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 1.—The funeral of former Speaker David B. Henderson was held here this afternoon. A remarkable tribute was paid to his memory, business being suspended during the hours of the funeral and for five minutes following the beginning of the services the bells in every church in Dubuque tolled. Otherwise, silence reigned, not a wheel turning in the city during that period.

During the morning the body was taken under escort of the Elks to St. John's Episcopal Church, where it lay in state, the Dubuque military company acting as a guard of honor. The flowers were magnificent. There were six wagon loads.

The Episcopal funeral service was read by Rev. John C. Saxe, and George D. Perkins, of Sioux City, a former colleague in Congress, pronounced the eulogy.

The Grand Army of the Republic took charge of the body after the service at the church. The funeral procession was led by the military company with muffled drums, followed by the G. A. R. and Lined organizations and the Knights Templar. A riderless horse bearing a soldier's accoutrements with boots reversed, was led behind the line.

Services at the grave in Linwood were conducted by the Knights Templar and the G. A. R. The military band played three volleys over the grave and sounded taps.

The Iowa General Assembly was represented at the funeral by committees headed by Lieut.-Gov. Herriott and Speaker Clark. Department Commander Harter represented the G. A. R. Many noted men were present.

WOMAN DEAD IN RUINS OF BURNED THEATRE.

WILLIAMSBURG, Pa., March 1.—The body of Mrs. William Homan, aged sixty years, was found to-day in the ruins of the local Opera-house which was destroyed by fire last night. Elsie Baker, of Hollidaysburg, was seriously injured by jumping from a window.

During the entertainment a quantity of gasoline used in connection with a moving-picture machine exploded. There was a wild rush for the exits, and it was supposed that every person had escaped the streets in safety until Mrs. Homan's body was found to-day.

The monetary loss is about \$10,000.

CHINESE EMPRESS NOT BELIEVED DEAD.

Vague Report from Hong Kong Not Confirmed from Any Authoritative Quarter.

LONDON, March 1.—The rumored death of the Dowager Empress of China is regarded here as wholly improbable. It originated in a vague rumor from Hong Kong, and neither the British Government nor the Chinese Legation here has had any intimation of it.

WAREXPENSESDOUBLED SINCE HAGUE MEETING

LONDON, March 1.—In introducing the Navy estimates in the House of Commons to-day Financial Secretary of the Admiralty Robertson commented on the fact that since the Hague Peace Conference the naval expenditure of the great powers had increased 50 per cent., reaching the enormous total of \$507,500,000.

He regarded this inflated expenditure as a menace to the peace of the world, and thought that a League of Peace was desirable.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The con. dition of John D. Spreckels, proprietor of the Call, was improved last night, and he is reported to be on the way to recovery.

RIOTERS TAKEN BY TROOPS GET JAIL SENTENCES

Quick Punishment as Warning to Fighting Element.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 1.—Grievous by two companies of the Third Regiment the prisoners, Edward Dean and Preston Ladd, were brought to the Dayton at 12:30 P. M. to-day and taken to the City Hospital to be identified by Martin Davis, the wounded brakeman. The prisoners were in charge of Sheriff Almon and Deputy Lawrence, of this city, and Sheriff Wright, of Dayton.

The journey was made in a special car over the Dayton, Springfield and Urbana Traction line. The prisoners were taken from the car at North and Plum streets and marched to the hospital, ten blocks away. There was no disturbance on the way to the hospital, as their coming was not generally known.

Twenty-five rioters were arraigned in police court this morning. Sixteen were charged with rioting, four of whom had the additional charge of carrying concealed weapons. These four

were each fined \$200 and costs and sent to the Xenia Workhouse until the fine and costs are paid. Those charged with disorderly conduct were fined \$50 and costs.

Davis, the wounded brakeman, identified Dean, but failed to implicate Ladd. After a series of round-ups, in which the prisoners alluded to above were arrested, the troops to-day again succeeded in restoring order here.

There was intense excitement during the night, as fresh outbreaks were reported at different points. The stories of the riotous doings, however, were largely exaggerated.

Few residents slept until long after midnight, although the net results of the night's troubles were not serious. Three houses occupied by colored families were burned and several others were stoned. One of the burned houses was in York street, another in Harrison and the third in Sycamore, all in different localities, but in colored districts.

Two persons were injured. Sarah Thornton, colored, sustained a broken leg by jumping from a window, and a fifteen-year-old white girl, Ora Will, received a head of laceration in her leg while a crowd was stoning a house.

The riotous movement which was started last evening and is rapidly taking form to-day, has been issued for a meeting of the Commercial Club this evening. It is expected that this will not only have much to do with restoring order, but be made permanently effective in future emergency. The business men of the city are so concerned that there has been so much leniency in the handling of rowdies.

KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER TO MEET.

LONDON, March 1.—Reuter's Telegram Company is informed that King Edward will shortly meet Emperor William at sea or at some port. The announcement, however, is unofficial.

HELEN KELLER PLEADS FOR BLIND

Asks Creation of State Board to Look Out for Welfare of Afflicted.

BOSTON, March 1.—A letter from Miss Helen Keller, the famous deaf, dumb and blind girl, supporting a bill for the appointment of a State Commission for the Blind, was the feature of a hearing on the bill at the State House to-day. Miss Keller had expected to be present at the hearing, but her recent prostration from overwork prevented it. In her letter, she said:

"If you knew how patiently the blind have awaited the report of the commission appointed in 1904 to investigate the needs of the blind I am sure you would give heed to the bill that is now before you. The sightless, not only in Massachusetts, but in the whole United States, are looking to you with new hope for release from a bondage of idleness and despair."

"Investigation has shown that blind babies can often be so trained that they will command a school life as healthy, well-developed boys and girls. Many of the adult blind can be taught to produce useful and beautiful articles and thus become wholly or partially self-supporting."

"The work of existing institutions can be extended, and their graduates assisted to find employment, and even institution seems able to cope with the complex problems of the blind as a

class. We therefore urge that a permanent board be established, which shall have supervision over all the blind, maintain a proper unity and co-ordination between the education of children, the care of infants, the employment of those who no longer go to school, and the sheltering of the aged and infirm."

Miss Keller also urged the establishment of an industrial school for the blind, "and that the State maintain an employment bureau which shall find bread-winning occupations for them, whether they are graduates from a school for the blind or not."

Joseph H. Choate, Dr. Lyman Abbott and Dr. F. Park Lewis, of New York, also sent letters favoring the bill and many prominent persons spoke in support of it.

MISS BARRYMORE ILL, CRITERION CLOSED.

Actress Expected to Be Able to Resume Her Parts for Saturday Matinee.

Because of the illness of Miss Ethel Barrymore the Criterion Theatre will be dark until Saturday matinee. Miss Barrymore, with her brothers, Lionel and John, has been playing "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and "Pantaloon" at the Criterion. For a week the young actress has been suffering from grip, and after the matinee yesterday her physicians advised that she cancel all engagements until Saturday afternoon. A large notice was posted at the theatre last night telling of Miss Barrymore's illness, and money was either refunded to those who had purchased seats or the tickets were exchanged. The plans are now for Miss Barrymore to appear Saturday afternoon and evening. The evening performance will close the engagement at the Criterion.

NEW FOOD LAW

TEXT OF PURE FOOD BILL.

If it meets approval cut it out, sign name and address and send to your Representative in Congress. Buy two or more publications from which you cut this. Keep one for reference and send the other to one of the U. S. Senators from your State. Ask one or two friends to do the same and the chances for Pure Food will be good.

A BILL

TO REQUIRE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF FOODS FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENT TO LABEL SAID FOODS AND PRINT THE INGREDIENTS CONTAINED IN SUCH FOODS ON EACH PACKAGE THEREOF.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That every person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture, preparation or compounding of food for human consumption, shall print in plain view on each package thereof made by or for them shipped from any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, a complete and accurate statement of all ingredients thereof, defined by words in common use to describe said ingredients, together with the announcement that said statement is made by the authority of, and guaranteed to be accurate by, the makers of such food, and the name and complete address of the makers shall be affixed thereto; all printed in plain type of a size not less than that known as eight point, and in the English language.

Sec. 2, That the covering of each and every package of manufactured, prepared or compounded foods shipped from any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, when the food in said package shall have been taken from a covering supplied by or for the makers and re-covered by or for the sellers, shall bear upon its face or within its enclosure an accurate copy of the statement of ingredients and name of the makers which appeared upon the package or covering of said food as supplied by or for the makers thereof, printed in like manner as the statement of the makers was printed, and such statement shall also bear the name and address of the person, firm or corporation that re-covered such food.

Sec. 3, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to purposely, wilfully and maliciously remove, alter, obliterate or destroy such statement of ingredients appearing on packages of food, as provided in the preceding sections, and any person or persons who shall violate this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4, That the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture shall procure, or cause to be procured from retail dealers, and analyze, or cause to be analyzed or examined, chemically, microscopically, or otherwise, samples of all manufactured, prepared or compounded foods offered for sale in original, unbroken packages in the District of Columbia, in any Territory or in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or otherwise produced, or from a foreign country, or intended for export to a foreign country. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and is hereby authorized to employ such chemists, inspectors, clerks, laborers, and other employees, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and to make such publication of the results of the examinations and analysis as he may deem proper. Any manufacturer, producer or dealer who shall refuse to supply, upon application and tender and full payment of the selling price samples of such articles of food to any person duly authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one hundred days, or both.

Sec. 5, That any person, firm or corporation who shall violate sections one and two of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense and for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6, That any person, firm, or corporation, who shall wilfully, purposely or maliciously change or add to the ingredients of any food, make false charges, or incorrect analysis, with the purpose of subjecting the makers of such foods to fine or imprisonment under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than three hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both.

Sec. 7, That it shall be the duty of every district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act to cause proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and penalties in such case provided.

Sec. 8, That this Act shall not be construed to interfere with commerce wholly internal in any State, nor with the exercise of their police powers by the several States.

Sec. 9, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10, That this Act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of October, nineteen hundred and six.

The undersigned respectfully requests the Representatives from his district and Senators from his State to support this measure.

C. W. POST. Signed.....City.....State.....

Struck Town!

Alone in a strange country and wondering which way to turn.

Struck an Idea!

The emigrant heard about the value of the "World Situation" and tries one.

Struck It Rich!

Many "work" offers follow and it's an easy matter to select the position he likes best.

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